

Integrated Water Quality and Aquatic Communities Protocol – Wadeable Streams

Appendix E: Standard Operating Procedure for: Icom IC-F70DT Radio Guide

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Revision History Log:

Previous Version	Revision Date	Author	Changes Made	Reason for Change	New Version

This guide has been written to give field crews basic knowledge of how to use the Icom radios provided. However, it is recommended that crews also read the instruction manual, although much of the material presented is for advanced use (e.g., radio networks, stun functions, etc.) The sections of the manual most pertinent to the end-user are sections 1-3, 5, 6, and 10.

The use of this radio is for “occupational use only” – these radios are not to be used for general population use. Treat these radios with respect and use accordingly.

During use in the field, the provided leather case should be used at all times to help protect the radio from the elements and general wear and tear.

When issued a radio, you should receive:

- One Icom Radio (IC-F70DT)
- One antennae (should be preattached)
- One Leather belt case, with snap retention and belt clip
- One or two BP-254 battery pack(s) – 2 if remote areas are expected
- One BC-119N Desktop Battery Charger
- One BP-237 AA battery pack

Icom Overview

The Klamath Network has eight Icom FC-F70DT VHF two-way radios for use by the field crew. These radios are light-weight, powerful, fairly robust to field use, and provide a safety measure and logistical contact to local park staff.

It is the responsibility of the field crew to familiarize themselves with the use and operation of the radio unit. **It is further the responsibility of the Field Crew Leader to communicate with the local park staff to establish local radio procedures** (e.g., check-ins (if required), call signs, etc.).

Any problems with programming or operations should be reported to Klamath Network office staff as soon as possible.

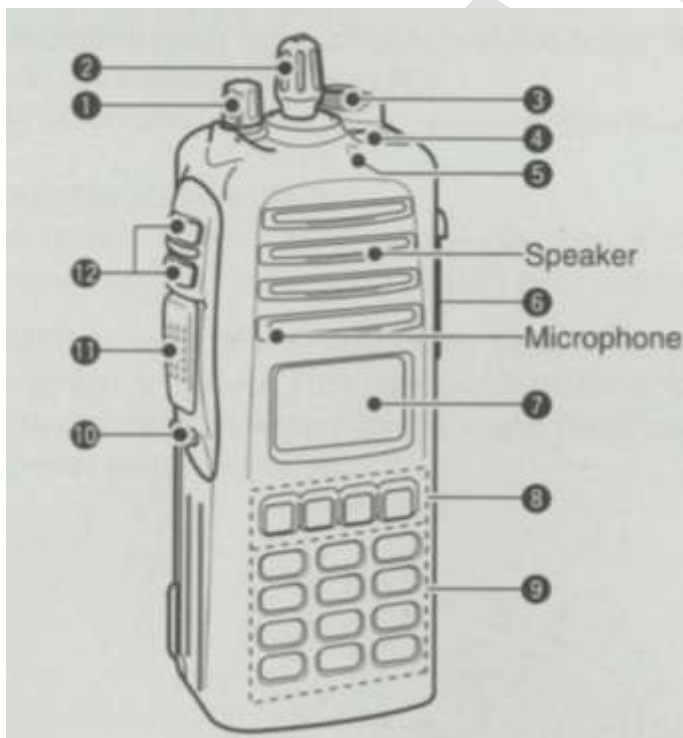
Radio Specifications

Maximum number of channels: 256

Power: 5 watt

Operational Range: 5 to 7 miles (8 to 11 kilometers), but highly dependent on local conditions.

Battery Life: 14.5 hours of continuous operational use (intermittent crew use should extend this).



1. Power and Volume Control
2. Rotary Channel Selector
3. Antenna Connection
4. Emergency Switch
5. Busy/Transmit Switch (**Green** = receiving/squelch open) (**Red** = transmitting)
6. Connector cover
7. Display
8. Function Keys
9. Keypad
10. "Monitor Switch" – programmed to "user set"
11. PTT – Push To Talk
12. Up/Down Switches

Basic Operation

1. Turn the radio on by rotating knob (1) clockwise (this also controls volume).
2. Rotate knob (2) to the appropriate channel (confirm channel on screen [7]).
3. Push PTT button (11).
4. Talk, holding the transmitter upright and 2 to 4 inches from mouth.
5. Release PTT button (11) to receive.
6. Simple!

Changing Channels

Depending on the park, location within a park, or the location the radio was last used, the channel zone and channel may need to be changed for proper usages (Contact local park staff to establish proper channels for usage).

Establish the proper zone (see Table 1):

1. With the radio on, depress button “P₀” from the Function Keys **(8)**.
2. Use the Up/Down Switches **(12)** to scroll through the zones.
3. The changing zones will be displayed on the screen **(7)**.
4. Upon finding the correct zone, depress “P₀” to set the zone.

Changing the channel within the zone:

1. Turn the Channel Select Knob **(2)** until you reach the proper channel.

In Emergency Situations

If you are in an emergency situation (e.g., life threatening, broken limb(s), mountain lion gnawing on you, etc.), and you are unable to reach park staff, you have two options:

1. Depress the orange button **(4)**. This sends an emergency signal on the currently selected channel (no voice necessary). If you are set on the wrong channel, no one may hear you.
2. Switch the zone to one of the counties closest to you (e.g., Jackson County or Shasta County). Within these zones, there are a variety of sheriff and fire fighting settings. Attempt communication with any of these entities.

Useful Information

There are additional tidbits of radio usage that may help the radio operator.

Be patient – It takes time for a voice message to be received and transmitted. When talking, depress the PTT, wait a second, and then begin to talk. When you are done talking, finish by saying “OVER.” This lets the receiver know that you are done talking, so that they can reply. The receiver should wait a few seconds before replying.

Push To Talk – Do not depress this button unless you are actively engaging in talk. Holding this button down will prevent others from talking on this frequency. You may anger people if you abuse the radiowaves.

Battery life – the battery should last 14 hours or so, for typical usage. If not transmitting or receiving, it should last considerably longer. Keep the battery charged as much as possible. Note that the battery can be charged detached to the radio if needed (e.g., charging a back-up battery). There is a battery life indicator on the display screen in the upper right hand corner. If you anticipate needing longer battery life, contact the Klamath Network office staff for extra batteries.

Signal strength – there is an indicator in the upper left corner of the display.

Scan – Function key “P₁” is set to scan. Depressing the button will cause the radio to scan all zones and all channels (except for NOAA weather forecast zone). Note that if squelch is set low, it may “pick up” static.

Squelch – Squelch is controlled through “user settings.” Squelch is basically noise reduction, hiding the background static over a certain threshold. Depending on the channel and your location, the amount of static that needs to be reduced can vary. Generally, increase the squelch until the static just fades out. Changing the squelch will affect all channels in all zones. To set or adjust squelch, follow this procedure:

1. With the radio on, depress the “Monitor Switch,” (10), until the radio beeps.
2. This will enter into a series of screens that the user can adjust; there should be little need to change any, except for the squelch.
3. Pushing the same button will cycle through options, push repeatedly until SQL appears. A number will be next to it, from 0 – 255. If you are hearing just static, increase the squelch. If you are not hearing transmissions, decrease the squelch.
4. Use the up/down switch (12) to adjust the squelch.
5. Push and hold the “Monitor Switch” (10) until the radio beeps again and goes into standard operating mode.
6. The effect of changing the squelch will only be heard when you go back into the standard operating mode (e.g., while changing the squelch, you will not get real-time feedback on your changes).
7. Adjust as necessary.

Light – You can create a backlight on the screen by depressing button “P₂.”

Compander – The compander function can create a clearer signal, if both the receiver and transmitter are equipped with this function. Compander can be turned on and off by depressing button “P₃.”

Waterproof – Although the radio is waterproof – down to 1 meter for 30 minutes, do not test this. The radio is very expensive (about 2 weeks of pay for a field technician!).

NOAA Radio – There are seven different NOAA radio weather forecast frequencies programmed in the radio. If you can pick up a signal, the forecast should be applicable to your area.

Troubleshooting

Although every attempt has been made to ensure that the radios are properly functioning, problems may arise.

“The radio does not turn on.”

- Confirm that the battery case is fully snapped into place. Depress the latch on the bottom of the radio, and reinsert the battery.
- Change the battery. If the radio is equipped with a battery unit using AA batteries, change these batteries.

“I can’t hear any transmission, and nobody responds to me.”

- Antennae may be loose – tighten it up.
- You may be on the wrong channel – try changing channels, and repeat.
- Squelch may be too high – adjust squelch to a lower setting, and repeat.
- You may be out of range – either try to move closer to the base station or repeater, or move to higher ground to establish line of sight.

For additional problems, return radio to Klamath Network office staff.

Table 1. Currently assigned channels and zones for Klamath Network Icom Radios (as of 2 July 2009). Names are derived from park supplied lists, and are set up according to park specifications (e.g., “channel 1 on a CRLA radio should be channel 1 on KLMN radio, when set to Zone 1).

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8	Zone 9	Zone 10
	CRLA	LABE	LAVO	ORCA	REDW	WHIS	KLMN LE	NOAA	Jackson Co.	Shasta Co.
Channel 1	CLNPWA	LABE Local Transmitter	LNP Direct	ORCA Main	NPS Direct	WHIS 1	CLNPWA	NOAA 1	JackSheriff1	CDF dis
Channel 2	CLNPSC	LABE Schonin Repeater	LNP Peak	ORCA Repeater	NPS Crescent City	WHIS 2	CLNPSC	NOAA 2	O.P.E.N.	CountyNet
Channel 3			LNP Hark		NPS Requa	WHIS 1 N	LABE 2	NOAA 3	JackSheriff2	CottonwoodFi
Channel 4			LNP Pros		NPS Red Mtn.	WHIS 2 N	SISK SO	NOAA 4	AshlandPOdis	AndersonFi
Channel 5			LNP Tactical 1		NPS School House		REDW DIR	NOAA 5	AshlandFDdis	ReddingFDdis
Channel 6			LNP Tactical 2		NPS Tactical		REDW REP	NOAA 6	AslandSkiPa	ReddingFDta1
Channel 7			NIFC 1		NOAA Weather		LNP PEAK	NOAA 7	PhoenixPOdis	ReddingFDta2
Channel 8			NIFC 2		CDPR Direct		LNP HARK		PhoenixPOtac	ShastaCoSher
Channel 9			LNF Dir		CDPS Pt. St.		WHIS 1		TalentPOdis	ShastaCoStac
Channel 10			LNF Pros		CDPR Requa		WHIS 2		TalentPOtac	ForestNet
Channel 11			LNF Trnr		CDPR Red Mtn.		DOI LE		SoCountFD	ForestNetRep
Channel 12			USFS A2G		CDPR Prairie		KLMNTAC1		MedfordPOdis	TravelNet
Channel 13			CALCORD						MedfordPOtac2	USFSTac1
Channel 14			TGU LOCL						MedfordPOta3	
Channel 15									MedfordFDdis	
Channel 16									NOCCountFD	